FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

A STATESMAN'S LIBRARY.

QUINCY, Mase., July 14, 1858. In my flight from the multitudinous smells and meet unreasonable thermometers of New-York, I have reached this ancient town, to which, more than two hundred years ago, that riotous dog, "Themas Merton of Chifford's Inn," came upon an errand of The pleasure-seeking. A little yellow quarto in the Adams library containing an account of the joys and sufferings of Thomas in these parts is before me, "The New English Cansan," printed at Amsterdam, by Jacob Frederick Stam in the year 1637, printing of the same in London about that time not being, I suppose, very easy; and I can med it within sight of Ma-re Mount, the Indian mone of which was Pasonagessit, and the modern same of which is Mount Wollaston. Morton says that "Ma-re" was a translation of the Indian name. The Puritans would call it "Merry Mount." Thomas gravely records: "At Ma-re Mount there was a water by mee discovered, that is most ex-"cellent for the cure of Melancolly." "Probafor melancholy there can be no doubt; that he used so such the water of Mare Mount or of any other Moust is dubious, his passion for that element be-ing small. He christened his plantation "in a solemne manner with revels, and merriment after * the old English custome: prepared to sett up a

* Maypole upon the festivall day of Philip and

* Iacob; and thereto brewed a barrell of excellent "Iacob; and thereto brewed a barrell of excellent beare, and provided a case of bottles to be spent, with other good cheare, for all commers of that day." Thomas had his ideas also about potations. One charge against him was that he sold strong waters to the natives, to which he replies: "I never proffered them any such thing; nay, I would hardly let any of them have a drame unles he were a Sachem or a Winnaytue, that is a rich man or man of estimation, next in degree to a Sachem, or Sagamore: I always tould them it was amongst us the Sachems drinke," i. e. that rum was reserved among Christians for persons of emisent respectability. But let us go on with the was reserved among Christians for persons of emiment respectability. But let us go on with the
christening of Mare Mount. "And because," says
Thomas, "they would have it in compleat forme,
they had prepared a songe fitting to the time and
present occasion. And upon Mayday they brought
the Maypole to the place appointed, with drumes,
gunnes, pistols, and other fitting instruments, for
that purpose; and there erected it with the help
of Salvages, that came thether of purpose to see
the maper of our Revels. A goodly nine tree of * the manner of our Revels. A goodly pine tree of * 80 foote longe, was reared up, with a peare of "bocksborns nayled one, somewhat neare unto the top of it: where it stood as a faire sea-marke for directions; how to finde out the way to mine

Hoste of Mare Meunt." The "songe fitting to

the time" "was sung with 'Corus, every man

bearing his part; which they performed in a

daunce, hand in hand about the Maypoic, whiles **one of the Company sung, and filled out the good
** Louor like Gammedes (Ganymedes †) and Jupiter.

**The following was the rousing Corus:

"Drinke and be merry, merry, merry, boyes; Let all your delight be in Hymen spayes; It to Hymen, now the day is come. About the merry Maypole take a Roome (rum?) Make greene garons, bring bottles out; And fill sweet nectar freely about."

"This harmless mirth," says Thomas, "made by
younge men, was much distasted of the precise
"Separatists." These solemn people, he declares,
envying the prosperity, and hope of the Plantation at Mare Mount (which they perceived beganne to come forward, and to be in a good way
for gaine in the Beaver trade), conspired together
essential mine Host expecially (who was the cone. against mine Host especially (who was the owner of that Plantation), and made up a party against
him; and mustred up what aide they could; accounting of him as of a great Monster." They
set upon "my honest host at a place called Wessaguacus (Weymouth), where by accident they found him. The inhabitants there were in good hope " of the subvention of the plantation at Mare Mo '(which they principally aymed st); and the rather because mine host was a man that indeavoured to because mine host was a man that indeavoured to advance the dignity of the Church of England; " which they (on the contrary part) would laboure to vilifie; with uncivile termes: enveying against "the sacred booke of common prayer, and mine bost that used it in a laudable manner mine nost that used it in a laudable manner amongst his family, as a practise of piety." The pieus Thomas! The captors were so pleased with their prize that they proceeded to get drunk at Wessaguseus. Thomas, for once, abstained from strong waters. "In the dead of night, up gets with the their process." waters. "In the dead of night, up gots Host, and got to the second dore that hee was to passe which (notwithstanding the lock) hee got open: and shut it after him with such vio-lence, that it affrighted some of the conspirators. word which was given with an alarme, was On he's gon, he's gon, what shall wee doe, he's gon? The rest (halfe a sleepe) start up in a maze, and like rams, ran theire heads one at another full butt in the darke. Theire grand "leader, Captaine Shrimp (Miles Standish) tooke on most furiously, and tore his clothes for anger, "rest were eager to have torne theire haire from
"theire heads; but it was so short that it would
"give them no hold." A sly joker was Thomas.

Meanwhile the prisoner, by the help of lightning,
for it thundered terribly as he went, reached Mare

Mount, "and there hee prepared powther three
"pounds dried for his present imployement, and
"foure goode gunnes for him and the two assistants
"left at his howse, with bullets of several sizes
"three hundred or thereabouts; to be used if the to see the empty nest and their bird gone. " three hundred or thereabouts; to be used if the conspirators should pursue him thether: and these two persons promised theire aides in the quarrell.

and confirmed that promise with a health in good "resa solis." Capt. Shrimp, with a neath in good
bows fast, and commands Capt. Morton to surrender, which, being "the sonne of a souldier," he
declines to do, except upon promise that no violence
should be offered to his person, goods, or any of his
household. For all that, Capt. Shrimp's men "fell upon him as if they would have eaten him," and he was only rescued by an old "souldier of the Queenes," who rebuked these worthies for their Queenes," who rebuked these worthies" were unworthy practices. The "nine worthies" were for sending mine host to England a prisoner, but for sending mine host to England a prisoner, but for sending mine host to Engrand a prise set him could get no ship to take him. So they set him upon an island, without gunne, powther or shot, to adore or so much as a knife, to get anything the ordogge, or so much as a knife, to get anything to feede upon." He makes especial mention that the ges" brought bottles of strong liquer to him in estate, and did otherwise comfort him, "so his sore estate, and did otherwise comfort man, full," he says, "of humanity are these infidels before these Christians." As he could not be sent to England, he went himself "in a Plinmoth shipp that "came into the land to fish upon the Coast." From England he came had become "came into the land to fish upon the Coast." From England be came back again, "no man being able "to taxe him of any thinge." His return very much discontented the Separatists, "the rather because theirs passages about him and their businesse "theire passages about him and their businessa
"were so much derided, and in songes exemplified,"
one of the persons who made merry metrically being "Master Ben Jonson," with whom "mine host"
had probably quaffed "rosa solis" while in England,
Morton gives "the poem" of "rare Ben," but it
is hardly worth quoting. The remaining adventures
of Mr. Thomas Morton are written, but I must stop

Among other curious books in the Adams Library
which I have opened is the first edition of the
"Magnalia Christi Americana; or the Ecclesias"tical History of New-England from its first plant"ing in the year 1620 unto the year 1628. In
"Seven Books. By the reverend and learned Cotton Mather, M. A. London: MDCCH;" and which begins in a way which reminds me of the first sentence in Lord Macastay's History of Eng-land: "I write the Wonders of the Christian Day 'I write the Wonders of the Christian Re "gion flying from the Depravations of Burope to the American Strand; I relate the considerable Matters that produced and attended the First ** Settlement of the Colonies," &c. Only Mr. Mather concludes his General Introduction with a Mather concludes his General Introduction with a prayer, which my Lord Macaulay does not do. But what particularly interested me was the Errata at the end of the volume. Cotton says: "Reader." Carthagena was of the mind, that unto those three things which the ameents held impossible, there should be added this fourth, to "find a book printed without Erratas. It seems "the hands of Briareus, and the eyes of Argus will not prevent them." Again: "The Holy Bible it.

ed, in some of its Editions hath been affronted. "with scandalous errors of the press-work; and in "one of them, they so printed those words, Paal. "119, 161, Printers have persecuted me." Matter justifies, that he was a thousand leagues from the press. The errors are very numerous, two closely printed folio pages being occupied in pointing them out; and some of them must have awakened the wrath of the good minister. Among other things in this big book is the funeral sermon of the Rev. Mr. John Baily, a very powerful discourse and a very long one, which must, in preparation and delivery, have consumed a considerable portion of the lifetime of the Rev. Mr. Mather, covering as it door hifetime of the Rev. Mr. Mather, covering as it does nearly fifteen folio pages. Many extracts are given from the diary of the Rev. Mr. Bally, of which the following is seasonable: "I was too forgetful of God, "and exceeding in Tobacco. The Lord pardon" that." And how much pain it gives one to read the following: "This day I have been more chear-"ful than I have been of a lotg time. It hath "afflicted me since, fearing it was not suitable." Poor Mr. Baily! with his "dismal pains of the Poor Mr. Baily with his "dismal pains of the gout," with "a complication of other maladies," not allowing himself too much tobacco nor too many smiles. There is something affecting in Mather's account of his death: "He said, 'His glodather's account of his death: The said, This glo-rious angels are come for me! upon the saying whereof he closed his own eyes, about the time when he still opened his Bible for his public labors; on the Lord's Day about three in the afternoon; and he never opened them any more.

Mr. John Adams, of whose library I am writing, gave to the inhabitants of the town of Quincy, by deed dated August 10, 1822, "the fragments of and dated August of the still remain in my possession, excepting a few that I shall reserve for my consolation in the remaining few days that remain to me." At the same time he founded a Greek and Latin school, and directed that the books should be deposited in the school-building, and that "none of the books should ever be sold, exchanged or "lent, or suffered to be removed from the apart"ment, without a solemn vote of a majority
"of the superintendents." The Academy building is not yet creeted, but will soon be commenced. Meanwhile the books remain in an
upper room of the Town Hail. The library is
large and curious, containing, of course, few large and curious, containing, of course, tew very modern works, but being rich in standard histories, the classics, old law works and political treatises. It is now of little, if of any, use to the people of Quincy, except as a monument of their greatest fellow-citizen. I think it would have been preatest fellow-citizen. I think it would have been better if the books had been given to Harvard College, with directions for preserving them forever by themselves, in alcoves set apart for the purpose. But the people of Quincy may well be proud of them, even if they do not care to read them. At present, although catalogued, the books are not well arranged, and, indeed, they are very badly catalogued. There are, in a closet, about five bushels of pamphlets which I long to investigate, want of time and a deal of dust alone preventing me from doing so. Thus premising, I go on with my rough notes of these treasures.

Mr. Adams was a great but miscellaneous reader. Mr. Adams was a great but miscellaneous reader. He evidently picked up considerable portions of his library abroad, at book sales. It is, therefore, very common to find the names of former owners in his books. "Le Revolutioni de Napoli, descritte dat Allessandro Giraffi. Venice: 1647." was formerly the property of Lord Winchelsea. "Les Histoires "de Polybe, de la Traduction de P. Duryer. Paris: "1665," belonged to Lord Tullamore. Many of the books are presentation copies. Thus, in Marshall's Life of Washington, I find the following upon the fly-leaf: "Mr. Adams is requested to accept a copy "of the Life of Washington as a small token of the "respect and attachment of his obliged and sbedient "servant—The Author." Gov. Pownall's "Ad-"respect and attachment of his obliged and ebedient "servant—The Author." Gov. Pownall's "Administration of the British Colonies, 1777," has: "Gov. Pownall presents as a testimony of his "esteem and respect this copy of the following "work to Mr. Adams." Is a copy of Corio's "History of Milan," bought at a sale of the duplicates of the British Museum, is written: "Mr. "Brand Hollis desires Mr. Adams to preserve this "History of Milan till he procures a better copy. "March 31, 1778." There is a presentation copy of Priestley's Works, with the autograph of the author.

Of very rare books there are many specimens in this library. For instance: "Historia di Nicolo "Machiavelli cittadino, et Secretario Fiorentino, al "Santissimo et Beatissimo Paore Signore Nostre "Clemente vil, pont. mas. ALDUS. M. D. XLVI." That, I take it, is a book you do not pick up on every stall. Here is a book I have heard of, but never before saw: "Shaw's Travels in Barbary and "the Levant. Oxon, MDCCVIII.," with exquisite Here is a copy of Ovid, one of the most beautiful books I have seen, with the imprint, "Amstelo-"dami: R. J. Wertensios and G. Smith." Here is a copy of Cicero, with the imprint, "Amstelo-"dami: L. and D. Elzevir. 1661." Here is the New Testatment of Lubinus, printed in Latin, Greek and German, in 1617, with its motto, "Sinite puerulos tenire ad me." Here are "The "Historical, Political and Miscellaneous Works of "John Milton. Amsterdam. 1698." Here is one of the most beautifully printed of books: "Comentaries on the Laws of England. By "Blackstone. Third Edition. Oxford: Printed "at the Clarendon Press. 1768." Here is Ton-son's editon of "The Fairy Queen," London, 1758, with the exquisite illustrations of Lud. Du Guer nier. Here is Sperr's "Republic of Plato"—a fine specimen of typography from the press of Robert and Andrew Foulis, Glasgow, 1763. Here is Morell's "Lexicon Gracce Prosodiacum," Eton, 1762, with Hogarth's print of the author. Here i a fine copy of Howell's "Survey of Venice" (very scarce), London, Richard Lowndes, 1651, with the curious frontispiece engraved by Vanghan, and con taining the famous Hexastic which Sannazarius made upon the city, for which he received 100 made upon the city, for which he received no zeechins for every verse (amounting to nearly £300) in lieu of reward, by decree of the Senate. Howell dedicated his book to "The Supreme "Authority of the Nation, the Parliament of England," and says, by way of hit at stay-at-homs avelers, that "he would not have ventured upon this remote outlandish subject had he not had practicall conversation with the people of whom he writes." Here is the second edition of Jeremy Taylor's "Ductor Dubitantium." Here is "The History of Italy, by Francesco Guicciardini," in ten volumes, which some prisoner went to the galleys rather than read. Here is the original edition of Harrington's "Oceana." Here is an exquisite copy of Shaftesbury's "Characteristics," printed by Bas-kerville in 1773. And here are "Lamberty's Me-"moires du XVIII. Siècle. A la Haye: Che: Henry "Scheuler. 1724"—fourteen quarto volumes which o not appear to be of any possible use to anybody, ere is a curiosity of a title, which I have taken the trouble to copy as a contrast to the elegan the trouble to copy as a contrast to the elegant simplicity of modern title-pages: "Johannis "Schroderi, Doct. Medici, nec non Reipub, Mœno-"Francofurtanæ Physici Ordinarii Pharmacoporia "medico-chymica, sive Thesaurus Pharmacologicus "quo composita quæque celebriora; hine Mineralia, "Vegetabilia et Animalia Chymico-Medice describuntur, atque insuper Principia Physice Her-metico Hippocratica candide exhibuntur, Opus non minus utile Physicis, quam Medicis, Editione quarta, plurimis in locis anctum se emendatum. Lugduni. Sumpt. Philippi Borde. Laurentii Arnaud, M. DC. LVI. Cum Privilegio Regis."

copped into the hollow of a tree. By way of taking the taste of all this pedantry out of our mouths, we will turn to "Fables Choise "mises en vers, par M. De La Fontaine, 1779. This has written in the fly-leaf, "John Quiney "Adams, No. 5 of his Library, 1780," and doubt-less aided the French studies of that young gentle-

Those who are not out of breath may now read the dedication: "Magnificis, Nobilissimis, Amphlissimi

Consultissimi, et Prudentissimi D. D. Prætori

Consulibus ac Senatoribus inclytæ imperialis Re publicæ Francofurtanæ Dun, ac Fautoribus, mei-

precisely the kind of book which Robert Browning

honorandis Salutem et Observationem.'

Mr. Adams, during the few years of private life which preceded his death, was a constant reader. They still tell you in Quincy how he was wont to spend hours in his library. It is also evident from the slightest inspection of the books, that he read pen in hand; and he not only made a running analy-sis upon the margin, to aid his memory, but he also expressed his opinion of the writer under perusa with great freedom. I have made memeranda e some of the most curious of these notes. His man

ginal notes upon Roussesu's "Discourse upon the Origin and Foundation of the Inequality among "Mankind," are among the most curious. Some-times he is more brief than complimentary, as for instance: "What a fool!" "Savages are happier instance: "What a fool." "Savages are happier than sav"than citizens, and brutes are happier than sav"ages. Voila the sum of J. J. Rousseau's philosophy! A poor atonement fer such poisonous stu-is made by all the Univinity of his Eloquetce. Hi psnegyricks on Nature, on Savages and Beasts; his Philippicks against Art, Sciences, Society and Civilization, contributed, however, to make Europe unhappy under their Religion and Gov-"erument, and promoted the Revolution that is "begun, 1791." Rousseau wrote: "Men, once accustomed to Masters, can never afterward do without them." Opposite this Mr. Adams wrote: "France is trying, 1794; and afterward, France is still trying, 1800." In Madame de Stael's "Influence des Passions" he wrote: "I
"should like to see a treatise on the Influence of "Enulation on the Happiness and on the Induance of "Emulation on the Happiness and on the Misery of Individuals and of Nations." This copy is full of Mr. A.'s notes, such as "Curious:" "Sensible:" "This is false: ""The nobles in England are as jealous of the Crown as the commons: "These questions, they the inspections of the These questions show the inexperience of the "Woman." Madame speaks of 'the glory of Necker." "Greater than that of Voltaire. "Franklin, Burke, Washington, Buonaparte!" pencils Mr. Adams. He adds, however, "This is "a fine compliment from a Daughter to a Father. The lady ought to have the credit of it." "Play fair's History of Jacobinism, with an Appendix by Peter Percupine, containing a History of the "American Jacobins, denominated Demograts."
published by "William Cobbett in Philadelphia in
1796," has many curious notes. There is also a
fine copy of Bryant's Mythology upon which Mr. Adams's pen was very busy, and his annotations are exceedingly odd and amosing. In one place he remarks, "Sacerdotal ingenuity is infinite." Bryant says: "Herodotus informs us that Amphilutus a diviner of Acharnan; and that he came to Pisistratus with a commission from Heaven. By this he induced that Prince to prosecute a scheme which he recommended." Upon this Mr. Adams: So did Christopher McPherson, Parson Austin and Abraham Brown come to me. But they never induced me to prosecute any scheme which they recommended." Under an engraving of the Ship of Isis Mr. Adams has written: "Is this re Ship of Isis Mr. Adams has written: te this it "ligion? Good God?" Bryant speaks of sundry authors prior to the Helladians as lost, upon which Mr. Adams: "Have all these authors "been destroyed by accident or design?" Superstition, fanaticism and priesteraft have been burning fiery furnaces for offensive books in all ages down to the Missionary who boasted that he had burned 1,500 manuscripts in India." Upon Bryant's remark: "It is said of the patriarch after the Deluge that he became an of earth' or husbandman "-upon this

Dupuis." "I am glad to see an acknowledge-ment that Scripture is not infallibly inspired with But I must not prolong this letter further, although I have matter enough for half a dozen like it. I have been gazing very wistfully at the box of pamphlets, and I may possibly take off my coat and There are some curious newspaper files which will repay an overhauling. I have written, however, enough for the present, and I can make no promise anent the future

Ian of Earth!" Here are two other notes:
'I do not believe that the salvation of the human

race depends upon a critical decision of all the questions between Bryant, Jones, Gebelin and

Mr. Adams:

IOWA-WEATHER-CROPS-MINING. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CENTRAL IOWA, July 8, 1858. I left Warren County, Ill., on the 14th of June, traveling leisurely and making observations. The extreme wet weather of May continued till new moon, June 11. Since that period, the waters have been subsiding, and farmers resuming operations. The prospect of Iowa is anything but flattering. Wheat, so far as I have observed, will not be half an average crop; in many places it is wholly destroyed by joint-worms. What a few days since seemed to promise a good yield is now badly smitten with rust; and the oats are assuming a sere and blighted appearance. Whole fields will soon be ready for the flame instead of the reaper. In consequence of the wet, not near the usual amount of maize has been planted. The quantity of Hungarian grass sown is large, which may provide prevender for the coming Winter. Corn can not be a full crop in many places.

In financial matters, the present is the darkest moment that ever has been experienced. There has been a great amount of sueing, but this has ceased—bidders cannot be found for the purchase of property, if offered at one-quarter of its real value.

As respects the mining operations there is

some excitement, but it is my candid opinion that will not pay. I hear many reports, to the truth of which I give no credit whatever; indeed, I believe all reports exaggerated. I have sought in vain to procure a specimen to mail and send to my relatives in Western Pennsylvania. On the 2d, I was in Being still desirous to test the ex-Warren County. Being still desirous to test the ex-istence of gold by ocular demonstration, I went down to the bank of Whitebreast, a tributary of the Des Moines, two miles east of the village of Laconia, where some particles had been found. where some particles had been found. I was ac-companied by two boys, sons of the proprietor. The day was sultry, and the musketoes troublesome. After working two hours, assisted by the boys, we failed in obtaining the smallest particle. Many sre at work in turning South River, in Clark County, expecting a rich return for their labor. How they will succeed time will disclose. We hear it often confidently asserted that Iowa is richer in gold than California; but we believe such individuals have caught the fever, and are delirious from its effects. I carefully observed the sand for an evidence of I was ac I carefully observed the sand for an evidence of volcame action; from its color being a dingy red, I thought it might be the action of fire. We believe Iowa yet safe from the curse that follows a superabundance of the precious metals. A greater circulation in coin would now do good in the way

GREAT FIRE IN LEAVENWORTH.

From The Leavenworth City Times, July 13.

At ien minutes before twelve o'clock the cry of "Fire! Fire!" was heard in our city. The news quickly spread that the theater was in flames.

The fire commenced in the green-room; how, we cannot say. The theater was situated in the upper part of the city market, and on the southeast corner of Delaware and Third streets. It was a large frame building, 48 feet front and 120 feet deep.

In this building, beside the theater, was the Recorder's and City Marchail's effice. Below, or on the street, was the city market and the store of Mr. Caivert. In the besement, a billiard and bowling saloon kept by Paul Dester.

The fire, we have stated, commenced about ten minutes before 12. In fifteen minutes after the market was one sheet of flame. Marshall Kendall was in his bed asleep. Jumplag up, and finding the room full of stroke, he, with Mr. Garvin, made an effort to save the records and valuables, in vain. Some \$700 in money, \$1.900 in territorial and \$1.800 in city scrip, tegether with the records of the Police Court, and the records of the Recorder's Court, beside unique to property, were lost. The actions to

in city scrip, tegether with the records of the Poince Count, and the records of the Recorder's Court, beside private property, were lost. The actors in the theater had everything burned. Calvert was uninabred, and lost heavily. This building, known as the City Market, was awned by L. R. Smoot, of the firm of Smoot, Russell & Co.

The buildings asjoining the city market, on the southeast of Delsware, quickly caught. A. Sands & Bether, dry goods store, insured in the Etan in part; the paint shop of Hill & Her, not insured; Athert Pisher, restaurant, uninsured, Paul Rober, saddler's shop, uninsured; F. Grazer & Brother, confectionery, uninsured. F. Grazer & Brother had just moved into a new brick store, and on the evening of the fire had given their friends a warm-hearted welcome. Her the fire was arrested, though Adams, Swift & Co.'s banking house, and Otto's shoe store, and Myres & Applecate's tin store were foun down to prevent the spread of the flames. No damage was done on Cherokee street, the wind blowing strongly from the coutheast.

On the connectic of the city warket stood the new

opposite of the city market stood the new frame drug store of Dr. Park. Tost caught about a quarter before one. The best was intense. Towary boards cracked with it. When it ignifed it borst into

one sheet of flame, and in a few minutes was one mass of fine. Very little was saved. The large mass of drigs, &c., were consumed. A Palaski & Company, clothing, on the north side of Delaware, was destroyed. Nothing saved, and no insurance. Davis & Lutes, imminutes store, beat fell. Part of the goods were saved; not insured. Then came Weaver & Newman's two story briter building, compiled as a dry goods and procesy store; insured in the Etra and other offices. Next, Currier & McCormick's dry goods, which was destroyed—some goods saved; whether insured or not we could not learn. Next, Conway's saloon, where the fire was stopped, there being two wasant lots between if and the Delaware Endasage, which was form cown. On Shird street, between Delaware and Shawnes, Samuel Cochran's grocery, in the rear of Park's drug store, was consumed, together with a small building, the owner of which we could not ascertain. The fire now extended to the south-east corner of Shawnes street. A Gardener's saloon cought and was descrosed. Thomas Russell's frame and brick building, adjunics, were burned. Alexander McGarde, sprocey was consumed, and the Christian Courch. There the fire was stopped in this direction. On the north side of Shawnese, J. Cline's boarding house, Frank Pauliz adwelling. Wasgoner's hoseding-house, were consumed. Here the fire ceased. Thirty buildings in all were consumed. Lose estimated at \$100,000.

The scene was existing. From South Lasven worth, it seemed as if the whole lower part of the onty was in flames. The whole lower part of the onty was in flames. The whole lower part of the onty was in flames. The whole lower part of the onty was in flames. The whole lower part of the onty was in flames. The whole lower part of the onty was in flames. The whole lower part of the onty was in flames. The whole lower part of the onty was in flames. The whole lower part of the onty was in flames. The whole lower part of the onty was in flames. The whole lower part of the onty was in flames. The whole lower part of the on

remedied forthwith, and will be remedied, if property holders are wise, by having fire companies, fire engines and a thorough fire organization.

Another fact will not be overlooked. The sweep of the fire on Delaware street was arrested by brick and stone. For a while, it seemed as if A. C. Swift & Co.'s Bank must go, and nothing saved it but the most beroic effort. But that which made this effort successful was the brick wall of the new store of Grazer & Brother. Had the fire caught the Bank—a frame building—there is no telling where it would have stopped. So on the north of Delaware. The brick and stone row of Woolman & Co. proved a safe barrier on that side! Let us have more of these structures! Let men of capital rear stores of brick and stone!

stone!
Amid the wild roar of the flames, and the crackling of the fire, there came a wilder roar and a more vivid flash. As we stood in front of a burning building, we fissh. As we stood in front of a burning building, we heard the quick peal of the thunder, and saw the vivid fissh of the lightong! The revel of the beavens was a revel for us. Wereloiced. The people shouted; and ere yet the danger was entirely over, and while men were busily at work, lazy drops of rain began to fall, to be followed quickly by a thick falling shower! Hurra upon hurra greeted it. "All's safe," was heard everywhere. "All's safe," shouted the dense crowd, welcoming the roar of the tunder and the flash of the lightning, as joyous harbingers of a joyous because hightring, as joyous harbingers of a joyous because

The rumor is that two boys and a policeman were burned in the theater building. We hope it is not

THE DE RIVIERE SCANDAL.

HUNCKE SENTENCED FOR CONTEMPT OF

At the opening of proceedings yesterday, Mr. Deming said that he proposed to produce Mr. Huncke on the stand as a witness, to let him answer interrogatories in extenuation of his offense. So far as the amended return was concerned, Mr. Huncke must have been misled by counsel, or he had subscribed to that which he knew nothing about.

Mr. Huncke took the stard and gave testimony as

follows:

I reside at Hobbken; I am the keeper of the Napoleon Hotel at that place; on the 6th of July I was at home atter 12 o'clock; the carriage was ordered by Mr. Mulford at the bar, with the request that it should be at the corner of Fourth and Meadow streets; I went to the stable and told the hostler to hitch up the horee; Mr. Mulford did not tell me what use he wanted to make of the carriage; I then asked for the driver, and found that he was not at home; I then asked Mr. Davis if he would be so kind as to drive; he said he would drive if I would show him the driver, and found that he was not at home; I then asked Mr. Davis if he would be so kind as to drive; he said he would drive if I would show him the horres as far as the corner of Fourth and Meadow streets; when I got to the corner of Fourth and Meadow streets, Mr. Mulford said he wanted to go to East Newark; Davis was afraid to drive the horses, and I had to take the horses myself; when I got to the corner of Fourth and Meadow streets, I saw Mr. Mulford and a lady; I saw them at the corner house on the stoop; whether they came out of the house or not I do not know; they got into the carriage; I could not swear who the lady was; I begged John Davis to go along with me; we drove to Newark; we came to a house—I do not know if it was a public house—and Mr. Mulford got out of the carriage; when he came back, he told me to drive to Elizabethtown; after that I drove to Elizabethtown, and I did not know anybody there, so I went to Shepard's Hotel, because I knew him; they went out of the carriage and called the proprietor up, and I drove to a separate stable because Mr. Shepard had no stable; the stable is behind Mr. Shepard had no stable; the stable is behind Mr. Shepard had no stable; the stable is behind Mr. Shepard had no of the bar-room I inquired for Mr. Mulford, and was saw the horsec cleaned and fed, and after that I went into the bar-room and took a Grink; when I came out of the bar-room I inquired for Mr. Mulford, and was teld he was with the lady in the parlor; then I told Mr. Shepard that I wanted some breakfast; I ordered it for myself and John John Davis; we are breakfast with several people; there were Mr. Mulford, that lady, and I believe two other gentlemen; I don't know if Mr. Shepard charged me for four, two, lady, and I believe two other gentlemen; I don't know if Mr. Shepard charged me for four, two, or five breakfasts: I paid him for horse-feed and breakfast in one lump, and I don't recollect the amount; after breakfast I took the horses and carriage and returned to Hoboken with John Davis; I asked Mr. Mulford where he was going, and he said that he was going to take the railroad at 8 or 8] o'clock; I left the lady there, but I could not say whether he said he was going to take the lady with him or not; I cid not see the lady after breakfast.

Q. Did you read the amended return given and sworn to by you? A. I did not.

Q. Did Mr. Mulford read it to you? A. Only that I oid not see the lady going out of my house and with whom, and I did not see her, and also that I did not know where she was; all I knew was that I left her in Elizabethtown; all he said is what I have stated, and I cannot read his writing.

knew where she was; all I knew was that I left her in Elizabethtown; all he said is what I have stated, and I cancet read his writing.

Q. What remark did he make to you? A. I asked him as counsel what it meant, and he said, "You only have to swear that you don't know when she left your house, and where she is;" the amended return was read to me in this court-room; he told me that it was all right; that I had nothing to do with the whole case; when those policemen came from New-York, locking for Mrs. Blount, the daughter and the captain, I asked Mr. Mulford, because I didn't want to have any row in my house, because it was a busy day; I asked Mr. Mulford if I was bound to let these folks go up stars and lock all over the house; he said. "No:" he said I was not bourd to let them go up stairs without a warrant from the Governor; then I was willing to let them go up stairs, and it would have been all right, but Dr. Dewess offend to fight in the hall; he made a remark to fight with Mr. Mulford; he said. "You keep still, or I ll smash you in the snout;" then Frank McDonough, the policeman said for him not to do so, that if he did he would never go out of Jersey; he meant that he would be locked up; then Mulford came up and told them not to break the door in, and they left; it was the doors of Nos. Il and 13, occupied by Capt. De Riviere and Mrs. Blount; they left and Col. Blount stayed that night; they asked me for a key of No. Il, and I hald; it; I asked Capt. De Riviere for the key, and he said he had not got it; we afterward got the bunch of keys, and they went in No. I3 and did not find anybody; they were looking for the ladies; I told Mr. Davis that if it was all right they could go through the whole house; they had the Governor's requisition; I never had a lawait looking for the ladies; I told Mr. Davis that if it was all right they could go through the whole house; they had the Governor's requisition: I never had a lawsuit in my life, but I was a stake-holder between Mr. Boyd and Mr. Francis, but I was not guilty, and I gave up the money; there was a suit about it, and I gave the noney up: I was once a witness in the court in a suit; two persons got into a russ on election day; when I employed Mr. Mulford; I relied implicitly upon his advice; I thought I was swearing to the truth when I swore to the amended return; I would not swear to a lie for my father; the day after Mr. Mulford put in the amended father: the day after Mr. Mulford put in the ame

the amended return; I would not swear to a lie for my father; the day after Mr. Mulford put in the amended return, I stated that I would like to again amend the return, and state facts which might lead to the return of the lady; Mr. Mulford did not read the return to me from beginning to end.

To Judge Ogden—I thought at Elizabethtown that the young lady was Col. Blount's daughter: I left everything to Mr. Mulford, and did as he said; I did not know what the writ meant.

Witness cross-exemined by Mr. Ransom—I told Mrs. Blount where I left the daughter; I told Mr. Lugan also where I left her; I never told Judge Whiting that I had paid the or ten dollars to find out where the young lady was, but I said to somebody that I had paid the dollars to find out where the young lady was, but I said to somebody that I had not know when she left my house; I supposed on the corner of Fouth and Meadow streets that the lady was Mise Blount. I had never seen hor: I never asked Mise Blount about her mother's plantstion; I did not put down the carriage that went to Elizabethtown in the bill; the carriage that went to Elizabethtown in the bill; the carriage that went to Elizabethtown in the bill; the carriage put down on the other July was for a ride and the bill; I didn't put the Elizabethtown car.

riage in at all. I fidn't make out the bill at all; Buford ordered the carriage to Elizabethtown and I bold him for it, I don't remember of Mr. Whiting objecting to the amended return because it did not state that I did not know where the lady went to; they were at the house two or three days before I know they were; I did not know what their names were until they were put in the book; I was not in the bar when the order was left for the carriage by Mulford; John Davis said the carriage had been ordered; when I left with the carriage I did not know that it was the intention to send the lady to the country.

To Mr. Deming—I attend to the bar of the hotel; my wife and father in-law have charge up stairs.

To Mr. Deming—I attend to the bar of the hotel;
my wife and father in-law have charge up stairs.
To Mr. Whiting—My wife is the head of the hotel;
I keep down stairs; I had not seen Mrs. Blount in my
room at any time; I was never in Mrs. Blount in my
room at any time; I was never in Mrs. Blount is room
at any time up to the time the young lady went. I
was in the Captain's room; I was there more than
once; I never had any conversation with Capt. De
Riviere about the daughter; I don't know of saying to
Mr. Whiting that I did not know where the lady went
to; my memory is bad; I was not present when the
ladies went out on the shed; I was told by Capt.
Croppey that he had seen the ladies in Jarsey that
night; they did not est at the table d'hôte. I cannot
tell when I left Hanover; I am a citizen of the United
States.

States.

Mr. Deming said that they should rest the osse

here. Mr. Ratsom said that they had subpensed Mr. Mul-

Mr. Deming said that they had subpensed Mr. Mulford to appear, but he had not obeyed it.

Archey Welsh, sworn and examined—The day the amended return was filed, Mr. Huncke said he had nothing to do with the matter, that the girl was at his house, that he did not know where at e nad gove, who she went with, nor where she want; this was after the amended return had been put to.

The respective counsed summed up the case, after which Judge Ogden amounced a recess of a half hour, and requested that Mr. Huncke remain in Court during the recess.

At 3 o'clock, Judge Ogden pronounced his decision upon the question. It was accompanied by an elaborate opinion, in which the facts were fully reviewed. He held that the proofs afforded rothing in extenuation of the effense which Mr. Huncke had committed. He animadverted in severe terms also upon the conduct of Mulford for the part he had taken in the proceeding, and pronounced him, upon the proofs takes as being guilty of subornation of perjury. The sentence of the Court was that Mr. Huncke be fined \$200, and be imprisoned in the County Jail for twenty days, and to remain imprisoned until the fine is paid.

Mr. Ransom said that from time immemorial it had been the practice in the courts of England, wherever perjury or any other crime was committed in the presence of Court a prima facts case was made out against a person, the Court ordered the party to be held underball to answer to a criminal charge. The evidence in this case proved clearly that Mr. Huncke was guilty of perjury, that Mr. Mulford was guilty of subornation of perjury, and that Mr. Davis had also perjured himself. At any rate, a prima facic case had been made out against them. He therefore moved that these parties be brought before the Court, and that they be held to answer to indictment.

Judge Ogden said that as this was a matter which had not been supported before, he would rather take a little time to consider upon it before he rendered a

had not been supported before, he would rather take a little time to consider upon it before he rendered a had not been supported before, he would reader that a little time to consider upon it before he rendered a decision upon the motion.

The Court then adjourned.

Mr. Huncke was then conveyed to the County Jail, west of the Court-House, and given in charge of the

julior.

In the afternoon, Mrs. Blount left the Napoleon
Hotel for New-York, to visit a mutual friend of the
family, Mr. Mauro of New-Orleans.
Miss Blount is remaining with her father at Dr.
Dewees in Broadway.

A CARD FROM COL. BLOUNT.

A CARD FROM COL. BLOUNT.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: I see in the papers of this morning an article purporting to be copied from The Cleveland Herald, which requires notice.

Whoever the "lady, a resident of Cleveland," may be, it is evident that she is familiar with brochures of "yellow-covered literature," and it is not an unfair inference that the pollution which her mind has imbibed from a familiarity with such productions has colored her reminiscences of the school girl days of Mrs. Blount.

I pronounce the whole article a mendacious fabrication, built upon the smallest foundation of truth. These who know Mrs. Blount best from her infancy to the present hour—who, deploring the present mental hallucination, which has afflicted her at intervals for the last five or six years, and which is the result of

the last five or six years, and which is the result of disease—know that the article embodies a libel of the

the last five or six years, and which is the result of disease—know that the article embodies a libel of the deepest atrocity.

There is no lady who is more beloved in the city of her residence—none in whom all the gentler virtues which ennoble, eignify and adorn the female character shine with purer luster. As a wife and mother, her conduct (outside of the present hallucination, that in marrying her daughter to a French adventurer she would be marrying her to a peer of France), has been and is irreproachable. The very efforts that she has made, with unblushing perseverance, to accomplish this purpose, show the depth of her maternal affection, and her desire to secure for the child of her love and devotion an elevated position in life.

I do not envy the heart that could conceive, much less publish, the foul and scandalous libel to which I refer. The peace and happiness of a distressed fam-

less publish, the foul and scandalous libel to which I refer. The peace and happiness of a distressed family should have restrained any person of the slightest sensibility from inflicting still keener agony; and I leave to the woman fiend, whoever she may be, all the satisfaction she can derive from having injured those who have never injured her, by resorting to the storehouse of her own polluted, deprayed and meadacious imagination for her facts.

New York, July 21, 1852.

F. S. BLOUNT.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

The steamship Asia with three days later intell from Europe, is now in her twelfth day out from Liver-

THE INDIAN EMPIRE. Capt. Courtney, of the steamship Indian Empire, of

the new Galway line, assisted by Mr. Pliny Miles, the accomplished agent of the owner, entertained a select party on board that powerful and comfortable ship last evening. Among the distinguished gentlemen present were Capt. C. H. Marshall, the Hon, Erastus Brooks. Capt. Joseph Comstock, Mr. T. F. Meagher, Gen. Wm. Hall, the Rev. Dr. Sawyer, Capt. Robert C. Coleman, Mr. James P. Stuart, and others. An elegant repast was served, followed by toasts and speeches from several of the guests, as well as from Capt. Courtney and Mr. Miles. Capt. Comstock proposed a sentimen in honor of Mr. Lever, the proprietor and founder of the line, which was received with great cordiality. The occasion was one of the u'most good feeling, and of the warmest wishes for the success of the enterprise. We trust we may often bave the pleasure of seeing Capt. Courtney and his vessel here again.

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER SPANISH FRIGATE. Her Catholic Majesty's armed serew steamer Beren guela, commander J. B. Tapete, five days from Havana, put into this port yesterday morning for fresh provisions. She has been cruising in the Gulf.

FOR EUROPE The Cunard Mail steamer Africa, Captain Shannon left yesterday for Liverpool with 107 passengers, and

\$668,246 in specie. Among the passengers we notice Bishop McIlvaine and daughters.

The United States storeship Supply, Lieut. Com-manding And. F. V. Gray, from Rio Janeiro June 11, arrived at this port yesterday morning. No date, lat. 21 33 N., lon. 55 43 W., exchanged colors with the brig Wascamaw, standing S. W. The health of Rio was very good. The flag ship St. Lawrence was lying in port. The sloop Falmouth and beig Perry were

away cruising. A JOLLY CRUISE. The beautiful cutter yacht Nina sailed from Greenpoint on Sunday, manned by eight young New-Yorkers, Robert J. Reid, eeq., Captain. They first go to New-

Haven, where they will give a series of pic-nice and pleasure parties to the belies of the Elm City.

PERRY-BOAT ACCIDENT. Yesterday afternoon, about 12:30, as the Coney Island and Fort Hamilton ferry-boat Aurora was taking in passengers at the foot of Spring street, she was run into by the British screw steamer Kangaroo, just arrived from Liverpool, which caused great excitement among the passengers, during which a lady and child got overboard. They were rescued by Capt. Anning Smith, of the Aurora, who jumped into the water and supported them until other assistance arrived. The

Aurora was not much damaged. LETTERS FOR CUBA.

The commander of the Spanish steam-frigate Blasco de Garay has kindly offered to take charge of all letters for Cubs which may be left at the office of J. M. Ceballos prior to her saffing, which will be place immediately after the delivery of the mails per America. new due from Liverpool. Postage free,

COLLISION .- The pilot boat Enchantress, while home to off the light-ship, waiting for her yawl, on Weiss-day, was run into by ship Napier, bound out, carries away both masts of the E., and deing other damage.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO. - The steameble Ke. garoo arrived from Liverpool on Wednesday morning. Her advices are of the same date as those of the Non

CITY ITEMS.

MR. JOHN BROUGHAN'S BENEFIT.-This admirate actor takes his benefit to-night at Niblo's Guine, where he has lately been playing. It is parhaps need less to recapitulate the many claims Mr. Brougher has on the public for his past services. He is the to ther of the most brilliant burlesques and extravagacase that bave ever been written in this country, and a many dramas of a more serious cast, and is also one of the most versatile and most welcome actors on the stage. Turn out and fill the house.

Case of Cancent. - Mr. Blankman, course fr Cucemi, has served official notice on acting District Attorney, Mr. McKeen, that he will move on Saturday, the 24th July, that all papers pertaining to the record in this matter, and which have been omitted, shall be added to and form part of the record.

BULL's HEAD -The anticipations, as expressed a our item on Wednesday morning, of an increase in the price of beef cattle at market yesterday, were fully realized, the average being fully half a cent a pour higher than the week before; all the best exitte seiling at prices equivalent to nine cents a pound for the men and not a few brought that price that were no better than cattle sold the previous week at eight cauts. The reason of the advance is fully explained in our market report. It was principally owing to there being 800 less number of cattle in market this week than last The inferior class of cattle were plenty, and sold low, less than seven cents a pound, net, for some of the

THE ASSAULT UPON LADIES BY AN EX-POLICEMEN. -Ex-Municipal Policeman William Mechan, who cammitted an assault upon two ladies in Broome street on Tuesday evening, and from one of whom he remisels severe cut in the face, as reported in yesterday's Tans-UNE, was yesterday morning conveyed before Judice Osborn at the Lower Police Court, by Detective Off. cer Elder. The ladies upon whom Meehan committed the assault, Mrs. Emma Newcomb and Mrs. Sophia Weaver, made their appearance at the Court and pra-ferred charges of assault and battery against the accused. Mrs. Weaver, in her affidavit, alleged that Meehan struck and knecked her down, and while yeatrate on the sidewalk kicked her several times. Ma. Newcomb alleged that Machan pulled off her hat and struck her and kicked her.

Meehan made a counter charge, which was entertained by the magistrate. He accused Mrs. Newcomb of cutting him in the face with a knife, inflicting a se

Ald. Tuomey, Chairman of the Stump-Tail Sell Milk Committee, whose appearance at the Police Heal-quarters was noticed in yesterday's paper, was also present at the Court, and proposed to Justice Osborn that Meehan should withdraw the complaint be bad made, and that the matter should drop. The magistrate declined entertaining the proposition,

and decided to liberate Meehan on his parchete appear in Court on Friday, when an investigation will be had on the charge made by the ladies and the counter charge of Meehan. The gash on Mechan's face will disfigure him for life.

The affair created considerable excitement, and drew & large number of people to the court-room.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS .- At & meeting of the Regents of the University held last week, Edward Delafield, M. D., was appointed President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the City of New-York, in the place of Thomas Cock, M. D., resigned; and Edward L. Beadle, M. D., was appointed Vice-President in place of Dr. Deladeld ap-

Row Among the Shoulder-Hitters .- At 16 o'clock yesterday morning, a fight occurred in the Congrese Hall liquor saloon, No. 442 Broadway, be-tween "Jim" Turner, of the Poole-murder notoriety, and James Cuzick, another professed pugilist. During the altercation blows were freely exchanged. The parties were finally ejected from the saloon into the street, when the renconter was resumed for a short time. As sffrighted policeman, seeing the crowd of speciators at a distance, gathered at the scene of the fig t, commenced sounding an alarm rap, which gave the belligerents ample time to make their escape.

FUNERAL OF ALDERMAN MICHAEL MURRAY .- Alderman Michael Murray of the First Ward, wao died on Monday last, was interred yesterday afternoon in Calvary Cemetery with considerable show. Long before 2 o clock the neighborhood of his late residence, No. 12 Rector street, was crowded with men and women, principally natives of the Emerald Isle. About 24 o'clock the funeral procession formed on Greenwich street, and moved to St. Peter's Church, Burcley

street, in the following order : Lady Washington Hore Company No. 49 (of which the deceased was an exempt member); Washington Engine Company No. 20; Franklin Hose Company No. 18; twelve carriages containing city officials and istimate friends of the deceased; Mike Burns Guard of which the deceased was Captain), each member of the Company wearing a hadge upon which was printed, "To the memory of departed worth;" heares, containing the remains of the deceased, drawn by four bey horses, followed by ninety-five carriages, filled with

relatives, friends and city officials. On reaching St. Peter's Church, the coffin was covered with a pall and placed in the middle siele during the religious exercises; and as soon as order was ob tained, the Rev. Mr. Quinn remarked that, for the gratification of the friends of the deceased, he would state that on Sunday morning last he was called to attend the deceased, who was then sensible, but suffering much; that he then made a confession to him the priest), who accordingly proceeded to administer the secrement to Mr. Murray, but in consequence of the nature of the illness with which he was afficted (cholers), the deceased was unable fully to receive the sacrament. The priest, after alluding sulogistically to the general character of the deceased and the estern in which he was held by his friends and acquaintance, proceeded with the funeral services according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, at the close of which the line of procession re-formed, in the same of-der as before, and left for Calvary Cemetery.

The coffin was made of rosewood and finished with heavy eliver mountings and center plate. Upon the latter was inscribed: "Michael Murray, died July 19, 1858, aged 29 years and 10 months."

THE CASE OF JESSE DOES .- We have received for his case, and previously acknowledged, \$60.75. Received arce, Thaddeus Hyatt & Bro. \$5. C. Godfrey Gunther, \$3 Putnam, \$2; Cash, \$2.

THE BOOUS REPORTER AGAIN. - Howard, the bogus reporter, has turned up again. He has been represent-ing himself to be a reporter of THE TRIBUNE, and has borrowed money of policemen rather generally in the lower part of the city, and just now is reaping a bount-ful harvest by attending Sunday-School excursions. He here finds an excellent opportunity to exercise his profession of pickpocket, in which character his porrait was yesterday placed as No. 258 in "the Rogues Gallery." He may be known by a very prominent under jaw, and by an incessant desire to borrow money n small amounts, or anything which he can pawn-He generally makes marke, which he passes off for shert-hand, to satisfy people that he is a reporter. He cannot write at all.

STRANGERS BEWARE. -- On Tuesday evening. Les bacht Francims, a foreigner, recently arrived in the city,